

whose constant words of cheer I owe what little success I may have achieved. Our minds moved in harmonious accord; our gifts were complementary to each other, and in so far as one so insignificant might, I helped my friend in my small way, a feeble return for his many kindnesses.

Better than any, perhaps, I can gauge the loss to science by his untimely death. His work planned, outlined in many a letter, carried out with his enthusiasm, his thoroughness, his energy, was destined to place him on the same lofty, still eminence where sits Stal alone, beyond the reach of the petty bickerings and disputes of the pseudo-great.

"And so the grim reaper reapeth among the flowers."—J. R. DE LA TORRE BUENO, New York.

A DECENNIAL CONFSSION.

BY J. M. ALDRICH, MOSCOW, IDAHO.

In Entomological News, XI, 531, 1900, I published a list of corrections to my work on Diptera up to that time; the decade since then has, I regret to say, furnished me with materials for a similar list at the present time. With due humility I make the following confession:

In the February, 1909, number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST I published a paper on *Rhagoletis*, describing a new species, *intrudens*, which had injured cherries in British Columbia and presumably in Idaho. Immediately after the publication of the article, Mr. Coquillett informed me that my new species was the same as Osten Sacken's *fausta*, of which he had material from the type locality. Since then I received a pair of *fausta* from M. C. Van Duzee, collected at Kearney, Ont. There is no doubt that I misunderstood a statement of Osten Sacken's, where, after mentioning the basal cross-band of the wing, he goes on to say, "The black colour begins exactly where it does in fig. 10, and encloses a hyaline triangle reaching from the costa to the interval between the third and fourth veins." Eastern specimens prove that this statement refers to the black colour in general, not to the basal cross-vein.

In the same article I should have included in the table *Rhagoletis grindelie* Coquillett, (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., IX, 146,) reared from flower-heads of *Grindelia squarrosa* at Clarendon, Texas; it is readily distinguished from all the species in my table by having the scutellum wholly black. The life-history of *Rhagoletis suavis* Loew, was already known, having been published by Babb, (Ent. News, XIII, 242); the larva lives in the outer hull of growing walnuts at Amherst, Mass. So there are six species with larval habits known, instead of four.

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In Transactions of the American Ent. Soc., XXXIV, 67-100, 1908, I published in conjunction with one of my students, P. S. Darlington, a revision of the Helomyzidæ. The *Ecoptomera americana* Darl., therein described is a synonym of *E. simplex*, described four years earlier by Coquillett from Nevada, and overlooked by us. The genus *Siligo*, Ald., in the same paper is a synonym of *Zagonia*, Coq., (Invert. Pacif., 27), and belongs to the Geomyzidæ, as correctly placed by Coquillett. My species *oregona* appears to be distinct from his *flava*; my *litorea*, however, is a *Geomyza*, differing in the dark body colour and bristles, and narrower cheeks. The genus *Geomyza* has not heretofore been reported from North America, but I have three species from the California region and a single specimen of a fourth species from Lawrence, Kans. Named European specimens of *Geomyza* in Professor Melander's collection put me right on this genus. My ignorance of the family Geomyzidæ was responsible for my mistake; there is really a close relation between Helomyzidæ and Geomyzidæ, some of the latter having setules on the costa. The main difference is in the auxiliary vein, distinct in Helomyzidæ, not so in Geomyzidæ. I drew the wing of *Siligo* from a specimen mounted in balsam, wherein the pressure of the cover-glass had separated the auxiliary and first veins to an abnormal extent. It was a consolation to read since the discovery of my error that Loew once described a *Geomyza lurida*, which on examination of the type turns out to be a *Leria* (Czerny, Wien. Ent. Zeit., XXII, 126)!

In Biologia Centrali-americana, Diptera, I, 342, I described a genus of Dolichopodidæ under the name *Phylarchus*. Not having the current numbers of the Zoological Record at hand, I did not know that Simon had used the name for a spider in 1888. My fly of course cannot maintain her ground before a spider, hence I propose the genus PROARCHIUS to replace *Phylarchus* for the fly.

In some notes on *Scellus* (Ent. News, XVIII, 135), I stated that I had collected *Scellus rigil* on trunks of trees. The statement was made from memory, and I now believe that I never collected it except on walls of the University buildings at Moscow, *filiferus* being the one that frequents pine trunks in this region. Thus my observations correspond entirely with Osten Sacken's.

In CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, XXXVI, 46, I undertook to determine what name should be used in the place of *Psilepus* of authors, which has

been asserted for a generation or two to be preoccupied. I am glad, indeed, to learn (Sherborn's Index Animalium, quoted by Bezzi, Wien. Ent. Zeit., XXVI, 53), that the use of the term *Psilopus* by Poli in Mollusca in 1795 was not in a nomenclatural sense, and hence does not constitute a pre-occupation of the name, which should therefore stand for the dipterous genus.

WISCONSIN BEES—NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES.

BY S. GRÄNICHER, PUBLIC MUSEUM, MILWAUKEE.

Perdita F. Smith.

In the eastern part of Wisconsin this genus is poorly represented. In the region around Milwaukee only two species have been met with so far, one of these *P. maura* Ckll., and the other a new species described below. Along the St. Croix River, in the north-western corner of the State, three species were obtained (Milw. Publ. Mus. coll. exped.), two of which are new, while the third, *P. Bruneri* Ckll., had up to the present time not been found farther east than Nebraska. It is more than probable that careful collecting along the western border of Wisconsin will add some more species of *Perdita* to the bee fauna of our State.

Perdita pallidipennis, n. sp.

Female.—Length about 8 mm. This is a third member of the *albipennis-lacteipennis* group. Head and thorax blue-green. Front and vertex dull, face, thorax and abdomen shining. Mandibles curved as in *albipennis*, with reddish tips. On the clypeus a yellow spot on each side in addition to the cuneate-yellow median line. Adjoining the clypeus a yellow mark on each side of the face. Scape in front, a line on prothorax, and tubercles yellow. Flagellum black, a trace of reddish near the tip. Legs dark, with no yellow markings, except on the knees of front and middle legs. Tegulae yellowish on the upper half, brown below. Wings white, nervures and stigma pale. Abdomen black, usually lighter on the apical depressions of the segments. On the first segment a small yellow dot on each side, situated on the margin. A subbasal yellow band, narrowed medially, on each of the four succeeding segments, interrupted on segments 2, 3 and 4, or at least on 2 and 3. Pygidium dark brown, shining. Pubescence of vertex and mesonotum yellowish and erect, long on the vertex, short on the mesonotum. On cheeks and pleurae the hairs are white and long, those on the legs of a dirty-yellow colour.

April, 1910